

most dependence upon the various malt preparations, while others again prescribe for their patient an out-door life all the time, and beyond plenty of nourishment and the use of a simple tonic of perhaps strychnia, combined with the hypophosphites, do not pay much attention to the therapeutic side of the question. One of the remedies which has proved very valuable in the treatment of this or any other wasting disease is Augier's Petroleum Emulsion. This article has been found to be quite palatable and easily digested by many otherwise susceptible stomachs. It seems to have a marked effect upon nutrition, aiding digestion and assimilation. Petroleum emulsion has, through its soothing and healing effect upon inflamed mucous membranes, an almost certain action in relieving the cough so frequently troublesome at night in even advanced tuberculous patients. It has been found to stop, frequently within a week, the distress due to persistent attacks of coughing, experienced by patients in the first stage of phthisis. Its greatest advantages are (1) that it is quite miscible with water and other liquids, and (2) that through its antifermentative action, it disinfects not only the respiratory, but the gastro-intestinal tract. The petroleum used in the preparation is so purified as to eliminate all the irritating and nauseous properties of the crude oil without losing any of its medicinal qualities.

Another remedy advised in the treatment of tuberculosis is Benzosol, in doses of five grains each three times daily. Salinger holds the opinion that Benzosol has all the advantages of creosote without its drawbacks. Coston claims that camphoric acid gives the best results in the night sweats which accompany tuberculosis. M. Combermale, of Lille, made a communication to the Academy of Medicine with regard to the efficacy of acetate of Thallium in checking the perspiration of phthisical patients. It was administered in the form of pills, each containing one and a half grains. De Renzi advises the use of Thymol in the relief of fever in the tuberculous.

The earlier a remedy is used of course the better, which is also true of any remedy we might make use of. The earlier we take the case and bring it under treatment, the better. If we take a case in the early stages of this disease, build up the system with reconstructives, and administer the remedies outlined, we may frequently accomplish a cure. And if Nature can, as she no doubt often does, accomplish a cure in some of the early cases, we may naturally expect much better results. Even in the later and more advanced cases much benefit will undoubtedly be derived. We cannot expect, where the lung tissue is largely involved and broken down, forming large cavities, to see the same marked benefits, the same absolute results as we would in the earlier manifestations of the disease.